


City of Janesville.
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 22, 1863.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.
FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.
County Ticket.
FOR SHERRIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMZER, of Johnston.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.
REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.
TREASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.
CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.
SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnston.
CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1863.
By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION.
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof, in which states that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave states, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which states may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or any designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January aforesaid by proclamation designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong contravening testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States; that attention is hereby called to an act of congress entitled "an act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States and shall be obeyed and observed as such: "All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of raising fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.
Also that the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in these words and figures following:

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of the servitude and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping from any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or in any impediment hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States, in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited. And the executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if these relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set [his hand] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.
(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

PESTERING THE PRESIDENT.—The President, in this hour of danger and trouble, has had his time intruded on for hours by a deputation of citizens from Chicago, urging him to issue an immediate emancipation proclamation, when he hardly held a solitary foot of rebel slave territory.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*
The President, we hope, has not retired himself from all communication with the people. He is their servant and not their master, and should listen to their petitions. We do not wonder that the conservatives should desire to seclude him from the gathering hosts who demand that he shall quickly use slavery to destroy the rebellion. They have waited too long already, and submitted to awful sacrifices, and they will be heard.

THE NEW TROOPS.—Between the 6th and 14th inst., 20,000 soldiers passed through Baltimore on their way to the seat of war.

BACK AGAIN.—The Monitor and Galena have been sent back again to the James River.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.
Last Night's Report.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.
Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Buell, and are several hours ahead, approaching rapidly upon Louisville. Major General Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last extremity. He has issued the following order:
The women and children of this city will prepare to leave the city without delay. The Jeffersonville ferry to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual.
The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens are apprehending an attack within forty-eight hours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.
The United States sanitary committee today received a telegram from San Francisco, 20th, giving information of the forwarding, per steamer of that day, drafts for \$100,000, contributed by citizens of San Francisco for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, portions thereof to be distributed by branches of the commission at St. Louis and Cincinnati. Suitable reply was made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
Wm. N. Ross, relative of John Ross, arrived here with a communication from the latter to the President asking that the Cherokee be recognized in all their treaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by that nation seemingly favoring the rebels was under duress and from intimidation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the penitentiary of this district to the old county jail in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for enlargement of the arsenal, made absolutely necessary by the military exigencies.

By direction of the President, the states of Missouri and Arkansas, and bordering Indian territory, will be constituted the department of Missouri, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.
Special to Chicago Journal.—In addition to the Iowa regiments engaged at Iuka, was the 47th and 22d Illinois, 18th and 17th Wisconsin, 26th Missouri, one battery, 11th Ohio, one battery, 2d Illinois, and the 6th Illinois, sharpshooters.
Price was attacked at three points at the same time. Being nearly surrounded, he cut his way out through the 47th Illinois, and that regiment has suffered very severely.

A body of Texan Rangers made a dash at one of our batteries, and notwithstanding the most determined resistance and the mowing down of the rebels by the score, they persisted in their attempt till they succeeded in splitting two guns.

The sharpshooters performed noble service on Friday in attacking and repulsing, with severe loss, a band of rebels who attempted to fire a hospital containing fifty or sixty Illinois soldiers. Our capture of guns, ammunition and camp equipments are large. We have also taken several hundred prisoners.

Gen. Grant marched with his entire force to the scene of action, but did not reach it till Rosecrans had put the rebels to flight. This force has returned to Corinth.

Our troops throughout acted with the most determined bravery. Not a man flinched.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.
The main body of Bragg's army is reported at Hodgenville, Larue county, this morning, en route for Beardstown. It is supposed they reached Beardstown this evening. Ninety-five of the 9th Indiana cavalry, under Capt. Shuler, attacked about the same number of Forrest's rebel cavalry yesterday morning, about a mile from Lebanon junction, and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, drove the enemy into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen, and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and had two wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.
Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms, under General Nelson, for the defence of the city. Mayor Delphic has ordered business houses to be closed. Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New Castle is incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. It is supposed he intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There is a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. Military operations were active and extensive.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.
The correspondent of the American states that at Sharpsburg, Friday, McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry from Harper's Ferry and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train. He complimented him for his service, and remarked that if Col. Miles had held out 24 hours longer he would have been able to have captured a large portion of the rebel army.

HEADQUARTERS, Corinth, Sept. 22.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck:—In my dispatch of the 20th, our loss was overestimated and the rebel loss was underrated. We found 261 of their dead upon the field, while our loss in killed will be less than 100.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
Special to Tribune.—A reconnoitering party, under command of Major Deems, of Sigel's staff, was pushed beyond Chanticle, yesterday. Thirty-nine stragglers were taken prisoners and paroled. No pickets of the enemy were to be seen. A quantity of rebel knapsacks and camp equipage, and a large silk flag, which bore evidence of service, belonging to the Beauregard Rifles, was also captured.

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the battle-field of Antietam arrived here by railroad from Frederick to-day. There are now fully 2,000 in the city. The capital and new hospitals being crowded, room will be made for at least 2,000 more. Yesterday 100 wagon loads of sanitary stores and provisions were sent to Frederick for the relief of the wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
Special to the Times.—The commission of pensions has commenced making appointments of surgeons to make examinations and give certificates in cases of applications for pensions. The following appointments have already been made: Cincinnati, Jos. H. Oliver; Indianapolis, Geo. W. Means; Philadelphia, O. W. Smith.

The following naval officers have been made acting rear admirals, and assigned to the command of the following squadrons respectively: C. H. Bell, Pacific squadron; Chas. Wilkes, Flying squadron; T. S. Gardner, Eastern Gulf squadron; C. H. Davis, Mississippi flotilla.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
Special to the Herald.—It is stated on good authority that Burnside was offered the command of the army of the Potomac, but in declining the honor he asserted the pre-eminence of McClellan for the position. It is supposed that he would be relieved by Richardson through the shoulder and breast will prove fatal. The wound of Dana is below the knee and from a musket ball. Gen. W. H. French and his son William, reported wounded, are well, uninjured and on duty.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.
Flour market steady, with moderate demand. 5,055,30 super western, 5,404,70 common to medium extra western. Wheat 16 better, good export demand—1,094b, 16 Chicago spring, 1,124b, 17 Milwaukee club, 1,184b, 20 amber Iowa.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 23.
Steamship Scotia, Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th, passed here bound in. Political news unimportant. It was asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers was all but determined upon. Consuls closed, Friday, at 9 1/2 a.m.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Friday.—Flour easier. Wheat steady. Corn firmer. Sugar upward tendency.

The Index, the London organ of the confederates, says that George N. Saunders brought no news whatever from the confederate government to the European commissioners. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a version of Gen. Butler's difficulty with the French consul at New Orleans which is very unfavorable to Butler.

Important discoveries, it is said, have been made to enable jute to be used to a general extent as a substitute for cotton. The article has advanced nearly fifty per cent since the beginning of the month, and is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

Serious disturbances had taken place at Prossnitz and Moravia, owing to the stoppage of cotton factories. Riots commenced and continued three days, when they were finally stopped by the military.

Monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of thirteen and a half million francs. There were rumors of plots and threats by Italian revolutionists very similar to those in the Orsini affair.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Broad-stuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy. (Special to Philadelphia Inquirer.)

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.
The rebel Generals, Bragg and Smith, have divided their forces. Kirby Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city. Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused to obey the invading rebel, and is prepared to meet him.

The Oshkosh Courier (dem.) published at the home of John Fitzgerald, the democratic nominee on the Ryan platform, in the fifth district of this state, is by no means satisfied with his nomination. It objects to him as deficient in ability and lacking in earnest patriotism. We submit a part of its article:
We do not know whether Mr. Fitzgerald will accept this nomination or not. He is, or was, when the nomination was made, absent from the state. The presumption is, however, that he will accept. The influences which effected his nomination have been at work for some time, and must have had his approval and co-operation. We regard this nomination as an unfortunate piece of business, not alone for the democratic party, but for the people of this district, irrespective of party.

Party obligations sit loosely upon men in times like these, and had the democratic convention nominated a man of the right stamp, of proved abilities, and whose qualifications fitted him for the position he would have received the support of a sufficient number of republicans to have secured his election. But fate, or the evil genius of the democratic party, has willed it otherwise.

In the condition the country is now in, we are not disposed to let any considerations of more party expediency weigh down the higher obligations of duty and patriotism. Men are wanted in the next congress who have brains, integrity and a broad national patriotism, not narrowed by fanatical ideas, or sectional prejudices—men whose wise, prudent and patriotic counsels can save this Union, and "secure to the future the blessings of the past." Such men will co-operate honestly and earnestly with the executive branch of the government in subduing this rebellion, and restoring the national authority over all the territory of the republic. It is our fixed opinion that the future peace and prosperity of the people of this country depends more upon the next congress, than upon the armies now in the field.

Aggressive Movement on Foot.
U. S. Steamer Powhatan, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 20, 1862.
Special correspondence Philadelphia Press.
We sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard on Tuesday, August 26th, bound for Port Royal, South Carolina, as you readers may recollect. On Thursday last we left Cape May. On Saturday we reached Charleston harbor, and passed in view of Fort Sumter and the rebel fortifications on the outskirts of the city. We laid here anchored for some hours.

On Sunday afternoon we attempted to haul in our anchors, but the cable parting, one of them was lost. We then steamed direct for Port Royal; but we were fated for further ill-fortune before reaching our destination. On the same evening we encountered a very severe storm, from which our vessel only came off unharmed through the skillful management of her officers. The gale was terrific; some of the oldest seamen were badly scared, and the sick list swelled to formidable proportions instantly.

In some marvellous manner, nevertheless, the Powhatan "weathered the storm," and the next morning we reached Port Royal without further difficulty or adventure. Here we took on board vast quantities of shell and other ammunition. Our vessel is now in fighting trim, and ready for action. Where you will next hear from us I cannot tell, nor would I if I were aware. I expect we shall shortly be joined by the New Ironsides of your city. At any rate, you will hear nothing more from us before many weeks have elapsed. The Powhatan is as "good as new," having been almost wholly rebuilt while at the Philadelphia navy yard. Our crew numbers about 350 men.

SOUND TALK.—Capt. Wm. H. Tucker, of the 19th regiment, writes a letter to the La Crosse Democrat, from which we take the following extract. The captain has seen secession and knows that it deserves no mercy:
"This rebellion has assumed a formidable and a dangerous character, and if we would crush it, there must be no trifling and no makeshift. The whole power of the government must be concentrated in the grand effort to crush out treason and destroy the traitors. We ought not to scatter our armies to protect the enemy, but move on to conquer and destroy the enemy at once. In these times of extraordinary peril, men who are not open, active and undoubted friends of the government, must be treated as its enemies. No middle course can with safety be pursued. Men who are loyal to the Union, no matter where domiciled or found, whether north or south, owe equal duties and responsibilities to the government, and in either section of the Union should be held liable to a prompt and faithful discharge of those duties without regard to locality. For instance, a man living south, who declares himself a Union man and claims the protection of the federal army for himself and property, is upon every principle of justice as much bound to put forth his entire exertion for the safety of the country, as though destiny had cast his lot in the east or west. It is not enough that he simply declares himself a Unionist and sits quietly down under the protecting arm of government. Let him take his musket and prove upon the battle field his patriotism and devotion to his suffering country, and his character will then be established.

"It has been said more than once by men in this vicinity, that if forced to take the oath to save themselves and property, the obligation would possess no binding force upon their consciences at all. And so doubtless it would be considered by most of them."

Look at Home.—English papers think the suspension of specie payments by our banks ominous for the country. Yet the bank of England suspended specie payment in 1797, and did not resume it until 1820—a period of 23 years. At this time, (1820) England's national debt was six times greater than that of the United States now. It was £260,000,000.

NON-COMMITAL.—The President's reply to Mr. Greeley is about as definite as the reply which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Touchstone to the question of Corin, "How like you this shepherd's life?"
"Truly, shepherd, (said Touchstone) in respect to itself it is a good life; but in respect that it is a shepherd's life, it is naught. In respect that it is solitary, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. Now in respect it is in the fields, it pleaseth me well; but in respect it is not in the court, it is tedious. As it is a spare life, look you, it fits my humor well; but as there is no more plenty in it, it goes much against my stomach."

NOT WEST POINTERS.—The Scientific American (good authority) states positively, as the country has been asserted, that the lamented Gen. Kearney was not a graduate of West Point. He entered the army as a volunteer in cavalry. The distinguished Major General Sumner also enlisted as a private, and through all the intermediate gradations to the highest rank in the service. West Point should by no means claim a monopoly of all the military talent of the country.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment—The Second Wisconsin went into the fight of Wednesday, 17th, one hundred and fifty strong, and came out with fifty-nine. The officers' report is nineteen killed, sixty-three wounded, and four missing. This splendid crack regiment of our state, which went to the Potomac nearly cloven hundred strong, is now reduced to fifty-four fighting men.

It would be interesting to its many friends in this state to have a complete list of the casualties from battle and sickness, which have occurred in this regiment. The people would like to know what has become of the one thousand brave men whom they watched with so much pride. Great as have been the sacrifices of the battle field, we venture to say that more have been lost from diseases in camp than in active service on the field.

What will become of the regiment? Will it be disbanded or filled up? We hope the latter, as the name of the old Second should not be lost.

PAYMENT OF ENROLLING OFFICERS.—Adjutant General Gaylord has issued the following order:
That there may be uniform and proper vouchers for the services of the sheriffs and their assistants, in making the enrollment of the militia of the state—the governor directs—
I. That the accounts presented by the deputies or assistants for making the enrollment, shall be in duplicate, and accompanied by the affidavit of the person acting as such assistant, stating that he was actually engaged in the performance of his duties for the time specified. These accounts must be sent to the sheriff, who will add his certificate stating that the deputies named were duly appointed by him; that they were actually engaged in the performance of their duties for the time charged; and that they have faithfully performed the duties imposed upon them.

II. The sheriff will make his account in duplicate, certifying the same, and enclose it with the accounts of his deputies to this office.

III. Notice will be given of the time and manner of payment, as soon as advised by the U. S. authorities.

By order of the Governor,
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
Adjutant Gen.

McDOWELL SHOT AT.—An officer informs the World's Maryland correspondent that he saw on the battle-field a wounded Union soldier, just at the point of death, who declared that he had that day shot twice at General McDowell during the engagement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PREPARE FOR WINTER.
AT THE
Clothing for the Million
Young America Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING HOUSE.

I am now prepared, with a full and complete stock, to offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the
Largest Stock and Best Styles
ever offered in Janesville.

Splendid Business Suits,
Elegant Black Suits,
Every Grade of Overcoats,
from common to the best English pattern.
Fancy Cassimere Pants,
all grades.
Velvet, Cassimere, Silk & Satin Vests,
in endless variety. Every grade of
Gen's Furnishing Goods,
comprising White shirts, Weylin French Flannel and Cassimere Shirts, Hosiery, Undershirts, Collars, Drawers, &c., &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of
Hats and Caps
which I will sell at the
Lowest Market Rates.
A large portion of my stock was bought early in the season at low prices, and I will divide this advantage with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those who will give me a call.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.
The Largest Stock of Clothing
at the
YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. M. HARRIS.
On hand a well selected stock of
Heavy Cloths
at Young America Clothing House. I have on hand a large and well selected stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
which I will make to order, and my accomplished cutter
Mr. George Penton,
a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste, cannot fail to please every one, both in
STYLE AND FIT.
I warrant every garment gotten up by my establishment to give
ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
M. HARRIS,
Young America Clothing House.

For Sale.
A HOUSE and six or seven acres of land, pleasantly located on the north side of the city of Janesville, with a good supply of shade and ornamental trees. It will sell at a low price. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Janesville, September 22, 1862. A. MANFELD, 22211st.

SEWERAGE.
For grading Main Street, from the south of Racine Street, and between that street and Section Line of Section 30.
The center of the roadway shall be cut and excavated at such places as are indicated on the profile of said street, and the earth removed therefrom to, and deposited in such places as are marked "fill" on the profile in the largest quantities, and the roadway shall be completed by the cutting in said street to the necessary filling, the residue of earth needed for filling shall be hauled and deposited on said street from such places as may be indicated on the profile of said street, not exceeding 30 rods distant from said street. The gutters of said roadway are to be excavated to the depth of six inches on each side of the roadway, and the earth removed to such places in the road as need filling. When completed the roadway shall present one uniform surface, crowing from the gutter bottoms to the center line. The center line and the line for the grading of the gutters are represented on the plan and profile of said street, and the specifications. Dated June 20th, 1862.
Above mentioned plan and above specifications filed in my office, by order of council, June 20th, 1862.
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that at the regular meeting of the common council of the City of Janesville, held on the 22nd day of September, 1862, the said council will proceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in the foregoing resolution, and that the work of said council will be completed by the performance of the said work by the city clerk.
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Medical Card.
TREAT & DODGE,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Janesville, Wis.
Office in Jackson & Smith's New Building, near the corner of the Court and Main streets. [n. p. 1862] J. S. DODGE, M. D.

REMOVAL!
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jackson & Dodge, first floor over the above store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. sept22nd

REMOVAL
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. d. j.

ECHLIN & FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors
READY-MADE CLOTHING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
and
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
No. 100 Main Street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. d. j.

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK,
COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
No. 60 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
m. j.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Best in the World.
WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'S Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; it removes the effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the follicles of the hair. GREY, RED or RUSSY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
Genius is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, on the four sides of each box.
Factory, No. 81, Barclay Street, New York.
m. j. [Late 223 Broadway and 10 Bond St.] d. j.

Call at the Store of
RICE, CAUL & RICE,
and see the best assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
We have just received direct from the manufacturers a large invoice of Skirts, and now offer the following styles to Ladies at the low price:
DRAGON'S TAIL, YAC CLASPED,
DO, DO, DO, DO, DO, DO,
DO, DO, DO, DO, DO, DO,
DO, DO, DO, DO, DO, DO,
DO, DO, DO, DO, DO, DO,
We have also the BEST and LARGEST assortment for
YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS
to be found in the city. d. j.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
First Love Dream; The Day of Liberty's Coming; Springfield Polka; Polka for the Mosaic; Mother, I have not for long; Beautiful Little Quatreto; and many other new and beautiful songs, Little City of Freedom, &c., received this day. d. j.

A RARE OFFER.
I HAVE 200 acres of land, slightly situated for residence, and also the profitable use of a mill, on the Milwaukee street bridge in this city, which I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers at a great bargain, and give long time for payment.
J. H. CHESBY, 22211st.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
O. K. exchange for good improved farming land, in the county of Rock, and in the town of Janesville, in the city of Janesville and in the vicinity of the Water Power Company, has plenty of water, with two sets of mill stones, and a good mill race, and a large quantity of new and second running water. A large opportunity is offered for any one desiring to engage in the milling business, or seeking an investment. For particulars apply to
JOHN WINANS, Janesville, Wis. d. j.

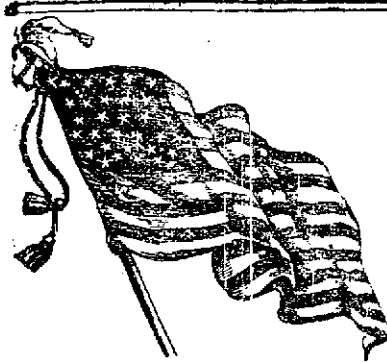
USEFUL GOODS!
Hair Brushes,
English, French and American.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
English, French and American.
NAIL BRUSHES,
Infants' Brushes, very fine French.
DRESSING COMBS,
BATHING TOWELS,
SPONGES,
for the Bath, also for Infants.
FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS,
POMADES, HAIR OILS,
FINE COLOGNES,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
TALMAN & COLLINS' Druggists.

Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs,
a large stock and well bought, at
TALMAN & COLLINS' Druggists. d. j.

TURNER'S ENGLISH & FRENCH FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Located in Janesville, Wisconsin.
H. J. TURNER, A. M., Principal.
REV. H. W. SPALDING, Visitor and Patron.
This Academic year of this Institution commences on the 1st day of September, 1862. For particulars and references address:
PROF. H. J. TURNER, Janesville, Wis. d. j.

Christ's Church School!
This School, running in connection with the Boarding Department of the French Academy, and under the supervision of Rev. H. W. Spalding and Prof. H. J. Turner, will open on Monday the 23rd day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will receive the pupils of which notice will be given before the time of opening.
Scholars are requested to be prompt and punctual in attendance.
Good families will be offered those wishing to prepare for teaching either the English branches or the French.
TERMS.
Common School Branches, per quarter, \$3.00
Higher Branches, per quarter, 5.00
Music, per quarter, 1.00
French, per quarter, 1.00
P. M. Payments strictly in advance.
H. W. SPALDING, H. J. TURNER.

Land to Rent.
A FAIR to rent, lying near the city. Enquire at the office opposite the American Hotel. d. j.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.
County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBERTON, of Johnsons.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.
REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

TREASURER,
S. HOLDREGE, JR., of Magnolia.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.
CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Johnsons.
CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

Light Breaking!

The proclamation of President Lincoln, which we publish to-day, lets a broad and glorious gleam of light upon the darkness which was enshrouding the Union. Now, there will be a heart in the prosecution of the war which was alone needed to ensure its successful termination. Rebels are to be hereafter treated as *rebels*, despoiled of their property and their cherished institution, the inciting cause of the rebellion, is no longer to be regarded as too sacred or too fearful an object to be assailed and overthrown. The earnest thanks of millions of true hearts will go out to President Lincoln for the decisive and needed policy he has at length adopted. No longer will the nation be humiliated at home or taunted abroad for a neglect to strike where the blow would fall the heaviest and sink the deepest. And when the war is closed, and the authority of a defied government is restored, there will be a broad, free country to take its stand among the nations of the earth. All hail to the Proclamation of President Lincoln! The blessing of God and the support of the people will follow it.

Letter from Capt. Ely.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written in Washington, Sept. 20th, by Capt. Ely to his wife, and received here to-day:

"I reached here last night from Keydsville, Md. I was wounded in the left arm, just above the hand, by a piece of a shell on Wednesday, just as the regiment was being taken from the field. The wound is not very serious, though exceedingly painful.

The regiment is nearly annihilated. We went into action Wednesday with 150 muskets, and 90 men are either killed or wounded of these. Of my company, Asahel Gage, Andrew Bean and Stewart Martin were killed in the battle of South Mountain on Sunday, and Charles H. Cheney wounded in the arm; Bela W. Beebe in arm and hand severely, but not mortally; John N. Ehle wounded in leg, since amputated, doing well; John M. Kellogg wounded slightly in head. On Wednesday, Sergeant Jamison was slightly wounded in the leg; Charles E. Marsh severely in the knee; Clark E. Thomas in leg; Jeremiah G. Burdick in shoulder; none of these fatally. Andrew Waggoner is, I think, wounded also. Capt. Gibson, Lt. Hill, Lt. Jones and Lt. Col. Allen were wounded, and Lt. Sandford killed. Capt. Colwell was killed and Capt. Parsons wounded, Sunday. There are eleven officers left with the regiment. Col. Fairchild was sick Wednesday, and after Lt. Col. Allen was wounded, I was left in command, and took the regiment off the field after it was relieved. I was wounded by a stray shell when all supposed us out of danger.

The regiment behaved gloriously. It has never yet broken before the enemy, or failed to hold a position assigned to it till relieved or ordered off. Glorious Old Second! Its banners are torn by bullets, but those tattered colors are dear to the heroic men who defended them. Wisconsin has no cause to be ashamed of the 6th and 7th; their ranks are thinned almost as badly as the 2d's. They are heroes who remain, as were those who have fallen before the foe, wounded always in the front. Thank God, Sunday and Wednesday were days of victory. GEO. B. ELY.

Reported Death of Lieut. Col. Bragg.

The report that Lieut. Col. Bragg was killed last Wednesday, in the battle near Hagerstown, is denied. It is now said that he is Capt. Brown, who succeeded Lieut. Col. Bragg in the company with which he left this state, who was killed, and the mistake arose in that manner. We are rejoiced to hear that Lieut. Col. B. is spared for further service.

The Second Wisconsin.—Gen. Roberts, one of the members of Gen. Pope's staff, and an inspector of the army, declared at La Crosse that "the 2d Wisconsin regiment before it was so badly cut up, justly ranked as the best regiment in the army of the Potomac."

A Proclamation of Freedom!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as hereafter, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof, in which states that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave states, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which states may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or territory, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to support such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January aforesaid by proclamation designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof are now in rebellion against the United States, and shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong convincing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States; that attention is hereby called to an act of congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States and shall be obeyed and observed as such—"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also that the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in these words and figures following:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons being within the United States, shall be deemed captured of war, and shall be forever free of the servitude and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the states shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has been in the service of the United States in the present rebellion; nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited. And the executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if these relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

PETERING THE PRESIDENT.—The President, in this hour of danger and trouble, has had his time intended on for hours by a deputation of citizens from Chicago, urging him to issue an immediate emancipation proclamation, when he hardly had a solitary foot of rebel slave territory.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*

The President, we hope, has not retired himself from all communication with the people. He is their servant and not their master, and should listen to their petitions. We do not wonder that the conservatives should desire to seclude him from the gathering hosts who demand that he shall quickly use slavery to destroy the rebellion. They have waited too long already, and submitted to awful sacrifices, and they will be heard.

THE NEW TROOPS.—Between the 6th and 14th instants, 29,841 soldiers passed through Baltimore on their way to the seat of war.

BACK AGAIN.—The Monitor and Galena have been sent back again to the James River.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINK, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.

Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Buell, and are several days ahead, approaching rapidly upon Louisville. Major General Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last extremity. He has issued the following order:

The women and children of this city will prepare to leave the city without delay. The Jeffersonville ferry to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual.

The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens are apprehending an attack within forty-eight hours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

The United States treasury committee today received a telegram from San Francisco, 20th, giving information of the forwarding, per steamer of that day, drafts for \$100,000, contributed by citizens of San Francisco for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, portions thereof to be distributed by branches of the commission at St. Louis and Cincinnati. Satisfactory reply was made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Wm. N. Ross, relative of John Ross, arrived here with a communication from the latter to the President asking that the Cherokees be recognized in all their treaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by that nation seemingly favoring the rebels was under duress and from intimidation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the penitentiary of this district to the old county jail in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for enlargement of the arsenal, made absolutely necessary by the military exigencies.

By direction of the President, the states of Missouri and Arkansas, and the bordering land territory will be constituted the department of Missouri, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.

Special to Chicago Journal.—In addition to the Iowa regiment engaged at Iuka, was the 47th and 92d Illinois, 18th and 17th Wisconsin, 26th Missouri, one battery, 11th Ohio, one battery, 2d Illinois, and the 66th Illinois, sharpshooters.

Price was attacked at three points at the same time. Being nearly surrounded, he cut his way out through the 47th Illinois, and that regiment has suffered very severely.

A body of Texan Rangers made a dash at one of our batteries, and notwithstanding the most determined resistance and the mowing down of the rebels by the score, they persisted in their attempt till they succeeded in spiking two guns.

The sharpshooters performed noble service on Friday in attacking and repulsing, with severe loss, a band of rebels who attempted to fire a hospital containing fifty or sixty Illinois soldiers. Our capture of guns, ammunition and camp equipments are large. We have also taken several hundred prisoners.

Gen. Grant marched with his entire force to the scene of action, but did not reach it till Rosecrans had put the rebels to flight. This force has returned to Corinth.

Our troops throughout acted with the most determined bravery. Not a man flinched.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.

The main body of Bragg's army is reported at Hodgeville, Leno County. It is supposed they reached Beardstown this evening. Ninety-five of the 9th Indiana cavalry, under Capt. Shuler, attacked about the same number of Forrest's rebel cavalry yesterday morning, about a mile from Lebanon junction, and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, drove the enemy into Boston, killing and wounding several, and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and had two wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms, under General Nelson, for the defense of the city. Mayor Delphic has ordered business houses to be closed. Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New Castle is incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now discredited in military circles.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and forty-two pieces of artillery was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. It is supposed he intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There is a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. Military operations were active and extensive.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The post office department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific mail, an overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by the Indians. It is positively asserted that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe at no time has there been any necessity for the mail being discontinued. The great overland mail now passes daily through Denver. Passengers are constantly traveling.

According to an army order just issued, the prisoners of war, except commissioned officers, delivered at Alken's Landing, James River, on the 14th and 15th insts. are declared to be exchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

George Francis Train received an ovation from the Philadelphia public, this evening, at the Academy of Music, equal to that bestowed on Parson Brownlow and other champions of American institutions who have preceded him. The house was crowded to excess. Train was introduced by Cassius M. Clay, and made a characteristic speech on the institutions of England. A number of civil and military dignitaries occupied the platform. His remarks were frequently greeted with applause.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 22.

The following is the official report of our loss in Sumner's corps, at the battle of Antietam: Richardson's division, killed 212; wounded 839, missing 24; Sedgwick's division, killed 357, wounded 1,577, missing 321; French's division, killed 200, wounded 1,312, missing 203. Total loss in Sumner's corps, 6,208. The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning. The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland left between 1,100 and 1,200 wounded were paroled. Twenty-six stands of colors were taken during the battle of Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven are known to have been captured.

and are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.

The correspondent of the American states that at Sharpsburg, Friday, McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry from Harper's Ferry and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train. He complimented him for his service, and remarked that if Col. Miles had held out 24 hours longer he would have been able to have captured a large portion of the rebel army.

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, Sept. 22.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck.—In my dispatch of the 20th, our loss was overestimated and the rebel loss was underrated. We found 261 of their dead upon the field, while our loss killed will be less than 100.

Signed, U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to Tribune.—A reconnoitering party under command of Major Deane, of Sigel's staff, was pushed beyond Chantilly, yesterday. Thirty-nine stragglers were taken prisoners and paroled. No pickets of the enemy were to be seen. A quantity of rebel knapsacks and camp equipment, and a large silk flag, which bore evidence of service, belonging to the Beauregard Rifles, was also captured.

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the battle-field of Antietam arrived here by railroad from Frederick today. There are now fully 2,000 in the city. The captured rebel hospital being crowded, rooms will be made for at least 100 more. Yesterday 100 wagon loads of sanitary stores and provisions was sent to Frederick for the relief of the wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Times.—The commissioner of pensions has commenced making appointments of surgeons to make examinations and give certificates in cases of applications for pensions. The following appointments have already been made: Cincinnati, Jos. H. Oliver; Indianapolis, Geo. W. Means; Philadelphia, O. W. Smith.

The following appointments have been made acting rear admirals, and assigned to the command of the following squadrons respectively: C. H. Bell, Pacific squadron; Chas. Wilkes, Flying squadron; T. S. Gardner, Eastern Gulf squadron; C. H. Davis, Mississippi flotilla.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the World.—Stragglers captured and refugees who have just come in, all agree that the main body of the rebel army is moving towards Winchester, all saving the hospitals being crowded, rooms will be made for at least 100 more. Yesterday 100 wagon loads of sanitary stores and provisions was sent to Frederick for the relief of the wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Herald.—It is stated on good authority that Burnside was offered the command of the army of the Potomac, but in declining the honor he asserted the pre-eminence of McClellan for the position. It is supposed that the wound received at Antietam, though the shoulder and breast will prove fatal. The wound of Dana is below the knee and from a musket ball. Gen. W. H. French and his son William, reported wounded, are well, uninjured and on duty.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Flour market steady, with moderate demand—5,065 3/4 super western, 5,405 7/10 common to medium extra western. Wheat 10 better, good export demand—1,095 1/16 Chicago, 1,121 1/17 Milwaukee club, 1,181, 20 amber Iowa.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 23.

Steamship Scotia, Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th, passed here bound in. Political news unimportant. It was asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers was all but determined upon. Consuls closed, Friday, at 9 3/4 A.M.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Friday.—Flour easier.

Wheat steady. Corn firmer. Sugar upward tendency.

The Index, the London organ of the confederates, says that George N. Saunders brought no news whatever from the Confederate government to the European commissioners. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a version of Gen. Butler's difficulty with the French consul at New Orleans which is very unfavorable to Butler.

Recent discoveries, it is said, have been made to enable jute to be used to a general extent as a substitute for cotton. The article has advanced nearly fifty per cent since the beginning of the month, and is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

Serious disturbances had taken place at Prossnitz and Moravia, owing to the stoppage of cotton factories. Riots commenced and continued three days, when they were finally stopped by the military.

Monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of thirteen and a half million francs. The returns of gold and silver show a decrease of thirteen million francs. The returns of gold and silver show a decrease of thirteen million francs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Bread-

stuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

(Special to Philadelphia Inquirer.)

JERSEYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.

The rebel Generals, Bragg and Smith, have divided their forces. Kirby Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city. Bragg summoned Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defense of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused to obey the invading rebel, and is prepared to meet him.

The women and children are ordered to be ready to leave the city at an hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing over to Ohio and Indiana. Bragg is still some distance from the city, but is reported as advancing rapidly. Nelson is confident of his ability to whip the rebels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The United States transport Star of the South, Capt. Woodruff, arrived at this port from Beaufort, North Carolina, this morning. She brings 57 rebel prisoners, consisting of two captains and fifty five privates taken at the recent battle at Washington, North Carolina.

EXPENSES OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The Richmond Whig states, from official sources, that the expenses of the rebel government, from its inauguration to Aug. 1, 1862, amount to \$347,272,958.85.

REVOLVERS.—Col. Porter, of the 129th

New York, has ordered all revolvers worn by privates in his regiment to be given up, to avoid accidents. It is the verdict of all our best officers that privates should not carry pistols.

RIFLES FOUND.—The government has

possession of a lot of fine and costly telescopic rifles, found on the premises of a notorious secessionist in Georgetown the other day. They were evidently intended for rebel use, yet the man who harbored them is not arrested.

The negroes are the only secure class on the continent. The south is careful not to kill them, because of the value of their labor; and the north won't give them a chance to be killed, lest some one should be offended!

The Cold Shoulder.

The Oshkosh Courier (dem.) published

at the home of John Fitzgerald, the democratic nominee on the Ryan platform, in the fifth district of this state, is by no means satisfied with his nomination. It objects to him as deficient in ability and lacking in earnest patriotism. We subjoin a part of its article:

We do not know whether Mr. Fitzgerald will accept this nomination or not. He is, or was, when the nomination was made, absent from the state. The presumption is, however, that he will accept. The inference which we draw from the fact that he has been at work for some time, and must have had his approval and co-operation. We regard this nomination as an unfortunate piece of business; not alone for the democratic party, but for the people of this district, irrespective of party.

Party obligations sit

loosely upon men in times like these, and had the democratic convention nominated a man of the right stamp, of proved abilities, and whose qualifications fitted him for the position he would have been able to support. The inference which we draw from the fact that he has been at work for some time, and must have had his approval and co-operation. We regard this nomination as an unfortunate piece of business; not alone for the democratic party, but for the people of this district, irrespective of party.

In the condition the country is now in,

we are not disposed to let any considerations of mere party expediency weigh down the higher obligations of duty and patriotism. Men are wanted in the next congress who have brains, integrity and a broad national patriotism, not narrowed by fanatical ideas, or sectional prejudices—men whose wise, prudent and patriotic counsels can save this Union, and "secure to the future the blessings of the past." Such men will co-operate honestly and earnestly with the executive branch of the government in subduing this rebellion, and restoring the national authority over all the territory of the republic. It is our fixed opinion that the future peace and prosperity of the people of this country depends more upon the next congress, than upon the armies now in the field.

Aggressive Movement on Foot.

U. S. Steamer Powhatan,

Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 6, 1862.

We sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard on Tuesday, August 26th, bound for Port Royal, South Carolina, as your readers may recollect. On Thursday last we left Cape May. On Saturday we reached Charleston harbor, and passed in view of Fort Sumter and the rebel fortifications on the outskirts of the city. We laid here anchored for some hours.

On Sunday afternoon we attempted to haul in our anchors, but the cable parting, the ship was lost. We then steamed down the river, but we were fated for further ill-fortune before reaching our destination. On the same evening we encountered a very severe storm, from which our vessel only came off unharmed through the skillful management of her officers. The gale was terrific; some of the oldest seamen were badly scared, and the sick list swelled to formidable proportions instantly.

In some miraculous manner, nevertheless, the Powhatan "weathered the storm," and the next morning we reached Port Royal without further casualty or adventure. Here we took on board vast quantities of shell and other ammunition. Our vessel is now in fighting trim, and ready for action. Where you will next hear from us I cannot tell, nor would I if I were aware. I expect we shall shortly be joined by the New Ironsides of your city. At any rate, you will hear stirring news from us before many weeks have elapsed. The Powhatan is as "good as new," having been almost wholly rebuilt while at the Philadelphia navy yard. Our crew numbers about 350 men.

SOUND TALK.—Capt. Wm. H. Tucker,

of the 19th regiment, writes a letter to the

La Crosse Democrat, from which we take the

following extract. The captain has seen

secession and knows that it deserves no

mercy:

"This rebellion has assumed a formidable and a dangerous character, and if we would crush it, there must be no trifling and no much delay. The whole power of the government must be concentrated in one grand effort to crush out treason and destroy the traitors. We ought not to scatter our armies to protect the enemy, but move on to conquer and destroy the enemy at once. In these times of extraordinary peril, men who are not open, active and undoubted friends of the government, must be treated as enemies. No middle course can win with the rebels, and men who are loyal to the Union, no matter where domiciled or found, whether north or south, owe equal duties and responsibilities to the government, and in either section of the Union should be held alike to a prompt and faithful discharge of those duties without regard to locality. For instance, a man living south, who declares himself a Union man and claims the protection of the federal army for himself and property, is upon every principle of justice as much bound to put forth his entire exertion for the good of the country, as the man residing here, and his duty is the same. It is not enough that he simply declares himself a Unionist and sits quietly down under the protecting arm of government. Let him take his musket and prove upon the battle field his patriotism and devotion to his suffering country, and his character will then be established.

"It has been said more than once by men in this vicinity, that if forced to take the oath to save themselves and property, the obligation would possess no binding force upon their consciences at all. And so doubtless it would be considered by most of them."

LOOK AT HOME.—English papers

think the

suspension of specie payments by our

banks ominous for the country. Yet the

bank of England suspended specie payment

in 1797, and did not resume it until 1820—

a period of 23 years. At this time, (1820)

England's national debt was six times

greater than that of the United States now.

It was \$800,000,000.

NON-COMMITTAL.—The President's

reply to

Mr. Greeley is about as definite as the

reply which Shakespeare puts into the mouth

of Touchstone to the question of Corin,

"How like you this shepherd's life?"

"Truly, shepherd, (said Touchstone) in

respect to itself it is a good life; but in

respect that it is a shepherd's life, it is naught.

In respect that it is solitary, I like it very

well; but in respect that it is private, it is

a very vile life. Now in respect it is in the

fields, it pleaseth me well; but in respect

it is not in the court, it is tedious. As it

is a spare life, look you, it fits my humor

well; but as there is no more plenty in it,

it goes much against my stomach."

NOT WEST POINTERS.—The Scientific

American

(good authority) states positively,

as the contrary has been asserted

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Arrival, Departure. Includes routes to Chicago, St. Louis, and other regional points.

Third Assembly Convention.

A Republican Convention for the Third Assembly District, composed of the towns of Johnston, Bedford, La Prairie and Clinton, will be held at Emerald Grove, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of October, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to put in nomination a candidate for assemblyman from that district. Each town will be entitled to five delegates.

FROM THE 13TH REGIMENT.

A letter from E. H. Smith, company H, informs us that the thirteenth regiment was at Fort Henry on the 16th inst. In the fight at Clarksville, some time ago, no one was hurt in our regiment. The enemy lost two killed and twenty wounded. Our boys captured forty horses and twenty mules, and fifty or sixty negroes followed them back to Fort Donelson.

The Soldiers Aid Society will meet

at the house of Mrs. L. C. Sloan, on Main street, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, Sept. 24th, from one o'clock until five.

The 21st and 24th Wisconsin regiments

are at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, and the 22d and 23d are at Cincinnati, or were on Thursday last. It is possible that the threatening state of affairs at Louisville will induce a change of location for some of the regiments at Cincinnati.

I would like to inform our many friends

and relatives through your paper, that my brother, Harvey Comstock, who enlisted in the 12th battery, is recovering, as fast as could be expected, and in the course of two weeks more, his thought, will be able to return home.

Col. RUGER WOUNDED.

A partial list of the casualties in the battle last Wednesday, reports Col. Ruger wounded in the head. We hope this report is an error, or that Col. R. is but slightly wounded.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS.

A meeting of the Governors of the loyal states is to be held at Altoona, Illinois, to-morrow. Gov. Salomon passed through this city yesterday on his way to the meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH.

There will be divine service to-morrow in Christ Church at 10 o'clock a. m. Bishop Kemper will administer the right of confirmation.

NAVY.

The New York Tribune publishes two and a half columns of solid nonpareil, which it denominates as a carefully prepared list of the vessels composing the United States navy on the first of the present month. It gives the name, class, guns, tonnage and station at that date. There is no longer any doubt of the fact that we have a navy.

CROPS IN KANSAS.

We learn from the Kansas City Press that winter wheat has done well, but the corn and potato crop will be below the average, owing to lack of rain. Sorghum, which has been extensively planted, promises a good yield.

GENTLEMENLY LADIES.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the back car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating with true politeness to accept it. "Never you of the troubles about succession and received his first intimation that he was raging from our forces on the gunboat. He had been in the gum swamps for four years; during a large portion of the time he has not seen a single human being. When he met our gunboats and heard of the war he was much astonished, as may well be supposed. He was on his way, at the time, to Vicksburg, to secure a market for his lumber. —Rochester Express.

A "STONEWALL" REGIMENT.

One of the new regiments from Michigan, during one of the battles in Maryland, after fighting like veterans, fell short of ammunition. Instead of hunting for the field for the proper officer to whom an order for a new supply, as has been always the case heretofore in the army of the Potomac, they marched to the army wagons, replenished their cartridge-boxes, and returning to the strife, charged over a stone wall upon Drayton's South Carolina brigade, which they about annihilated. The 17th Michigan is the "Stonewall" regiment, and the South Carolinians will long remember with grief these "raw recruits from country towns."

What Cato said about his boy fallen in battle

may be said by thousands: Thanks to the Gods! my boy has done duty. Welcome my son. There set him down, my friends, full in my sight, and let him view at leisure the bloody corpse, and count those glorious wounds. How beautiful a death was earned by virtue! What a noble end was that which he met! What a glory that we die but once to save our country! What a life that we live on in our hearts! What a life that we live on in our hearts! What a life that we live on in our hearts!

NEW Planing Mill!

PLANING & MATCHING

DONE on Short Notice, at my shop on Main street, near the dam.

Sawing, Turning & Sawing,

BRACKETS & MOULDINGS

of all kinds and patterns.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

STAIR RAILING, NEWELL POSTS & BALUSTERS.

TURNING!

of all kinds for cabinet makers.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILL WAUKESHA STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries!

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Legislative.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.

In the SENATE, the resolution providing for the final adjournment to-day was lost—9 to 14.

The senate refused to recall the bill relative to aid to volunteers, for further consideration.

Sen. Cole moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill providing for a settlement with the Rock River Canal Company was refused to be ordered to a third reading.

Sen. Foot moved to recall said bill from the assembly for further consideration—adopted.

In the ASSEMBLY, the resolution to adjourn sine die was tabled.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Starks, expressing thanks to Gen. McClellan and the brave officers and soldiers of his command for the late victories in Maryland; expressing a hope that more will speedily follow; declaring for vigorous measures, opposing all compromises with rebels, and approving the confiscation of rebel property, both real and personal.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill enabling soldiers to vote.

Mr. Morrow offered an amendment submitting the law to a vote of the people. After a discussion, and a variety of amendments calculated to defeat the bill, the amendment was rejected—40 yeas, 40 nays.

The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the house, and the house adjourned to three o'clock P. M.

A BOLD CLEVERMAN.

It is stated that the pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, had the courage to pray, in Frederick, on Sunday week, for the President of the United States, in the presence of a number of rebel officers, who took no steps to punish or rebuke him. In the evening he had among his hearers Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson who slept soundly through the services.

The arsenal at Indianapolis is now said

to be the most extensive in the United States. Over five hundred hands are employed night and day, turning out upwards of five hundred thousand cartridges for small arms daily, as well as large quantities of shot, shell and cannon.

MARRIED.

In Christ Church, on Tuesday, September 23d, by the Rev. Dr. W. Spaulding, Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, of Chicago, and Miss OLIVE ELLIS, late of Rockton, Derbyshire, England.

In this city, September 23d, by Rev. J. Goodspeed, NILES BENTLEY, of Racine, and Miss W. A. POBSON, of Rock county.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly cure out cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians of the world ever recorded. The ancient inhabitants of Mexico were strange races, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion, as well as their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left. The nation of the most intelligent persons is that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease.

THE undersigned is prepared to collect all War

Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Bounties, Money and Pay, and also to collect all Claims of Widows and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Emporium Block, Janesville, Wis. H. R. CONROCK, Collector.

BAILEY'S Boot & Shoe Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK TO THE

Opposite Side of Main Street,

one door north of

TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD 6s BLACK SILKS

call at

JANESVILLE, July 15th, 1862. MCKEY & BRO'S.

NEW SONGS!!

BATTLE OF FREEDOM: Liberty Song, Day of Liberty's Coming, by Geo. F. Root, and others. WILSON'S MUSIC STORE.

Choice Havana Segars!

None equal to them in this city. Call and try them. J. J. COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

SEE THOSE FRUIT JARS

AT

WHEELOCK'S.

14 kinds of the best ever used. Will be sold to-day at 10c per dozen. Other produce unchanged.

Summons to Pay!

ALL PERSONS indebted to J. J. Richardson are hereby notified that payment is made, and MUST BE MADE, on or before the 16th of September, 1862. J. J. RICHARDSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. F. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and is now in good style on Curtis' Drug Store opposite the First House, where he intends to

MAKE PICTURES

of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity in all styles, as good as the best can be made, and at a little cheaper than the cheapest.

Please call and examine specimens and list of prices, and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures. Janesville, May 22d, 1862. my22dawit

Paints! Paints!!

A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of which will be sold cheap, at my22dawit

Babath School Libraries.

ALL BOOKS, Class Books, &c. A very large supply received this day, at my22dawit

Notice to Military Officers!

ROBERTED this day by Express, a few pieces of very fine Regulation dark and light blue cloth, which we are getting up suits on short notice, in the latest style. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

New Music! New Music!

Harriet Ball, Sleep Baby, Sleep, Uncle Sam's Hat, Columbia, Song and Chorus. O'Wrap the Flag Around Me Day. The Rosemary Crown. The Northwestern Rag. The Gunboat Quickstep. Kingdom Coming, with Variations. Conclude with

Received this day at my22dawit

IF YOU WANT

Good 6s Black Silks

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JANESVILLE, July 15th, 1862. MCKEY & BRO'S.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a splendid assortment of

Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children, made in the very best manner and of the best tempered steel, and which will be sold at the

Lowest Cash Price.

Call and see them, at RICE, GAUL & RICE, my22dawit

NEW HAT STORE!

New Hat and Cap Store will be opened in Myers' Block, near the dam, by

W. M. F. PARKER.

JANESVILLE, August 27th, 1862. au27dawit

New Books.

THE BARNES of the South, or the National of the American Republic, by W. Reynolds.

Also, Pearl of Orr's Island. Agents of Norcross, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

WHITING!

WHITE GLUE,

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY ORDER

At the Hardware Store of R. J. RICHARDSON.

August 1st, 0. au27dawit

Rats, Rats, Rats!

CAN be killed by thousands by using Coster's Rat

Extirminator. For sale at my22dawit

COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

BRAND & HORNICK,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERS

UNDERTAKERS.

HAVING leased the shop formerly occupied by R. Brand & Co., we are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of furniture. Having had fourteen years' experience in the business, we feel competent to warrant entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

UPHOLSTERING,

CURTAIN HANGING,

CARPET MAKING,

and in the most approved manner, on the shortest notice.

COFFINS!

of all kinds kept constantly on hand. We will be ready at all hours to attend to calls in the city and country. Persons in need of anything in this line will do well to give us a call, as we will give them our personal attention.

Repairing Done on Short Notice!

Shop on Main street, four doors north of Newell's grocery, Janesville, Wis. R. BRAND, T. H. HORNICK.

FALL FASHIONS!

The Fall Fashions for

HATS

are now ready for exhibition at

Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.

Chas. Fulkner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant,

West Milwaukee St.,

CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE

Particular Attention Given

to the sale of all kinds of property at my

AUCTION ROOMS,

or in any part of the country. my22dawit

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!

We have just received another lot of

PRINTS & DELAINES.

of the Newest and Cheapest Styles, and which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

RICE, GAUL & RICE,

at Chapman Brothers old stand.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

KEY OF HEAVEN.

PATH TO PARADISE.

POCKET MANUAL.

HAYS BUREAU CHRISTIAN.

HAYS BUREAU CHRISTIAN.

THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, by Taber.

THE BLESSED.

THE ORATOR & THE ORATOR.

CHILD'S CATHOLIC PRIMER.

DOUGLAS LITHIUM.

O. J. DEARBORN,

No. 9, Main St., Janesville.

WAR CLAIMS.

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W. M. F. PARKER.

JANESVILLE, August 27th, 1862. au27dawit

TO THE PEOPLE!

If You Want

New Fall Styles of Carpeting

CALL AT

McKee & Bro's.

We have just received this day 50 pieces new style

W CARPETS

purchased by McKee & Bro for not more than the advance.

If you want to get new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS,

being the importation of this month, and at the lowest price ever before known in this country, you will call at McKee & Bro's.

LAWNS,

no less than 10c per yard.

BARGAINS,

no less than 10c per yard.

ORGANDY MULLS,

at 10 to 12 cents.

BLACK SILKS,

as low as 8c per yard.

Full yard wide

FACTORY,

for

Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands. STATE OF WISCONSIN. Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, which have been forfeited by reason of the non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction on the 15th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the County of Rock, Wisconsin, and continue from day to day until all the land and all the interest therein has been sold.

Table with 10 columns: NAME, No. of Lot, No. of Acre, Amount Due, Amount Forfeited, Amount Paid, Amount Owed, Amount Forfeited, Amount Paid, Amount Owed. Rows include N. West, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart, O. O. Hart.

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. Morell S. Finch, plaintiff, against George Brown, Lucia Brown, John Brown, and John Brown, defendants. The State of Wisconsin, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the complaint in the above entitled case.

THE 20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1892. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known as the south half of section number twenty-two (22) of township number two (2) north, range number eleven (11) east, containing two hundred and forty acres of land, or so much and such parts thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment.

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IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. William Wood, plaintiff, against Thomas Smith and John Smith, defendants. The State of Wisconsin, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the complaint in the above entitled case.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, ROCK COUNTY. OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS. Notice is hereby given that the following described lands, which have been forfeited by reason of the non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction on the 15th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the County of Rock, Wisconsin, and continue from day to day until all the land and all the interest therein has been sold.

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IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY. Horace M. Hargrave, O. D. Woodruff, Jane A. Woodruff and David Woodruff, plaintiffs, against the County of Rock, Wisconsin, defendant. The State of Wisconsin, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the complaint in the above entitled case.

THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known as the south half of section number twenty-two (22) of township number two (2) north, range number eleven (11) east, containing two hundred and forty acres of land, or so much and such parts thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment.

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